

The Daily Bulletin.

VOL VII. NO. 1010.

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

OFFICE..... 100-28 TRYON STREET

Office, Chapel Hill, on the second floor.

TERMS FOR PAPER:

THE DAILY BULLETIN will be furnished at \$2.00 per annum, payable in advance.

THE DAILY BULLETIN will be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.

Supplied for \$1.00 per annum, payable in advance.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—Significant Speeches.

The Indiana Democratic Convention assembled at Indianapolis on the 30th ult.—After the organization of the Convention, the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, made a speech, of which the following are the salient points:

We have two things to do. First to put down the rebellion, and next to punish the leaders. You must throw the abolitionists over if you want to save the Union.

Year Lovejoy, Phillips, and Greeley, say, they can't find this war any longer unless you will arm the negroes. Will you ever, even consent to this? (Cries of "No! never!").

If we are not able to maintain the authority of the Government we are unworthy of being called citizens of the United States. If we could get abolitionists out of the Congress, and out of the army, in less than six months the Union could be restored, and peace preserved. That is what you have got to do, and it must be done through the ballot box. I will lay down my life and give all my negroes to see the Union restored, but I will not under the high obligation of my nature ever consent to violate the Constitution. What right has the general Government to interfere with slavery in Kentucky or Virginia? I will not read what our President said about that in his inaugural, for it is familiar to you all.

Are you for a war? That is going to take the property in slaves and confiscate it?—Are you willing that four million slaves shall be set free?—Are you, I ask, for such a war? Do you want these negroes to come and compete with your white labor? No! No! I am for a white man's war against the abolitionist. What is to become of those negroes when they are set free? How many do you suppose are now fed and supported by the army? Not less than 30,000, I say, the day I left Washington, two hundred and fifty negro women and babies, captured by General McDowell, brought into the city. This was the result of six weeks' operation of McDowell's army of 60,000 men, only thirty-five miles from Richmond. The policy of the Government and of our Generals has thrown us back one year in putting down this rebellion. It has cost

out 300,000 more men. He got them under his former calls for upholding the Constitution. I hope he will get them now. In conclusion, let me say one word.

Lay aside in this struggle that party strife heretofore demanded, and unite upon this ground, that this Union and this Constitution must be preserved and maintained, and let the negro take care of himself; and, if you want that done, don't send any more abolition members to Congress.

SPEECH OF HON. MR. CARLILE.

Hon. J. S. Carlile then addressed the Convention. We give the following extracts from his speech:

The subjugation or extermination of the South was impossible. A year ago a large abolition element was there; now there was a solid sentiment of permanent dissolution; and why? Because Congress by its legislation diverts war into an unbroken and gigantic crusade against the institutions of the South. He declared the man who said slavery and the government were incompatible virtually pronounced the government a failure, libeled the wisdom of its founders, and was a traitor to it. The Republican party, now in power, and now waging the war, had so pronounced through its hostile legislation to the Constitution. If slavery and the rights of States must go down; it is the dictate of the man you surrender a constitutional right, that it be done in Indiana?

If you again give these men your confidence, and return them to Congress, you will all be made the slaves of a centralized government, and no one will pity or sympathize with you. Carlile said the interests of the Western States were with the South. Their was their grain market, the same as ever; but your corn is rotting in your granaries and you walk on the ruins of your prosperity. The wicked men of the North and the South have deprived you of your market, and these Northerns want to wage a war that will forever deprive you of it. Free negroes won't make us. Free negroes, exterminate the whites and give the land to the Yankees. Norway rats, and you'll never have a market there. Indiana was more interested than slave owners (themselves) in perpetuating slavery in the South. To free four millions slaves will be to sweep up taxation, increase department property, degrade our children, and make this country a second Mexico.

SPECH OF HON. W. A. RICHARDSON.

Hon. Wm A. Richardson, prominently in the South, following the Democratic line, the Republicans being the only anti-slavery party, and the Southern Confederacy, represented in Congress, where

of the Government, and utterly without statesmanship. There were no conservatives among them; all were for diverting the war into abolition, for arming slaves, and not only traitors to the Constitution, but cowards, and never intending to go into the army. If the Republican party is retained in power the Government is gone forever. Only in conservative men is there any safety. He denounces the President's emancipation scheme as calculated to enslave the white while freeing the black, and insisting that New England was making all the money, holding all the contracts, and escaped with fewer soldiers in the field, and lighter burdens of taxation, than the West. We are made their hewers and drawers of water, while they run the nigger exclusively for money."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A long list of resolutions were adopted, most striking of which are subjoined:

That we protest in the name of ourselves and of our children, and in the name of all that we hold dear in the future of our beloved country, against the mischievous measures of negro emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the payment for such negroes out of the national treasury, and that we further protest against the resolution of Congress pledging the nation to pay for all negroes which may be emancipated by the authority of any of the Southern States; that we regard such measures, involving as they do an expenditure of two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, as measures of transcendent enormity, and fruitful only of national beggary to the land we love; that we are unalterably and unconditionally opposed to all schemes having for their object, immediate or remote, the taxation of the white man for the purchase of negroes anywhere; and that we deny the constitutional right of the President or Congress to adopt a policy which taxes white labor to pad for negroes, or which would make the government or people slave dealers—a policy which it is arrested by the votes of the people, will entail upon unborn generations of our kindred a debt more overwhelming and appalling than ever cursed any nation of ancient or modern times.

That the people of Indiana having in opposition to measures of this kind that we desire to interpose the peaceful and powerful agent the ballot of a free people, and say in the language of another, "We will neither surrender our rights nor forsake them."

That the people of Indiana having inhabited by the State constitution and laws, the entrance of free negroes and mulattoes into this State, and as the present

bring an influx of that population from neighboring States, we respectfully ask the public authorities of Indiana to see that the constitution and laws are properly enforced on that subject. When the people of Indiana adopted the negro-exclusion clause by a majority of ninety-four thousand and votes they meant that the honest laboring white man should have no competitor in the black race—that the soil of Indiana should belong to the white man, and that he alone was suited to her free institutions.

That we respectfully view with alarm the vast and extensive intelligence which pervades the government of the Federal Government, and is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

WANTED.

A HOUSE suitable for two families or two small ones adjoining each other. Enquire at the office of the Bulletin.

August 12, '62—31

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.

SELL-DRAGERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE.

Pharmacy, Paints, Artists, Oils, Etc., Venetian Glass, Putty, Dry Stuffs, Turpentine, Boring Fluid, Alcohol, Pure Liquors, Onion Tea, Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell hereafter for cash.

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

CAMP BILL.

NEAR STATIONVILLE, N. C. July 31.

The Camp of Instruction at this place is now ready for the reception of conscripts. Colonels of Militia will, as soon after the reception of this order as practicable, conduct their conscripts to this camp.

Officers will be in attendance at the Depot to direct them to the camp.

JAMES C. MCRAE.

Capt. & A. A. Gov't Com.

Aug. 2 1862—d1

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER

AND

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

March 14, 1862—17

H. L. ALEXANDER.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Office in BULLITT BUILDING.

CONFIDENTIAL COFFEE.

CHARLOTTE K. COFFEE AND VAPEUR COFFEE

SELL ALL KINDS OF COFFEE.

June 1, 1862—1

THE BULLETIN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, AUGUST 12.

Four Federal couriers bearing dispatches from Gen. Nelson, at McMinnville, to Gen. Scott, have been captured and their dispatches handed over to the military authorities here.

Nelson complains that his pickets

habitually desert to be paroled by the Confederates and represent affairs in his department as deplorable.

Important from Arkansas

CARDO, Friday Aug. 7, 1862.

The ram Mingo, from Helena, reports

that on Saturday a scouting party of 75 Unionists were surprised by 500 of Hindman's Rebels, and badly cut up, only 20 having saved themselves and escaping.

Forty of Jeff Thompson's men were captured while attempting to cross the river near the town of Austin.

The recent publication of Gen. Pillow's letter to his brother, in regard to the slave of the former, renders interesting the fact that General Guris has freed all the negroes in question, 25 in number.

Pillow has three plantations near Helena on which all his movable property was confiscated.

Gen. Guris has freed at Helena about 3,000 slaves, chiefly those who worked on Fort Pillow and Denison.

From New Orleans.

MOBILE, Aug. 12.

A special Dispatch to the *Advertiser & Register*, dated Jackson, 10th inst., says the New Orleans Delta of the 7th inst. has received.

Bullock levies a Tax on the Corporation and individuals amounting to \$312,716.25 cents, to be applied to the support of the poor of New Orleans.

Also, a tax of \$29.00 on cotton brokers, for the same object.

The distinguished attention paid this class of the business community is caused from their having aided the Confederate Government and advised planters to ship no cotton to New Orleans.

A large amount of property is advertised to be sold for Taxes.

The *Delta* claims a splendid victory at Baton Rouge. It says the Confederates were in force of from five to fifteen thousand and strong—that Gen. Lovell has been killed and that Gen. Brockridge had an arm shot off—that three canons were captured and bursts of bayonet charges.

The *Delta* assents a loss of 250 killed, but says nothing of the wounded.

Reinforcements had been sent up to Baton Rouge and stirring times were expected—that they intend to bag the whole Confederate army.

JAMES BELL has been sent to Ship Island.

A batch of Yankee prisoners arrived this morning.

Surpicks extend within one and a half miles of Baton Rouge.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I will sell at Auction on the 25th inst. to the highest bidder, if not previously sold my HOUSE and LOT, known as the Crystal Palace. Property given immediately.

JOHN R. DANIEL.

January 28, 1862—1

NOTICE.

R. D. Whitley having offered a reward

and the apprehension of a negro man named Eli, I hereby notify all persons not to molest said negro as my property, and is now in my employ, the said R. D. Whitley has no legal interest in said negro.

JOHN F. PETTUS.

Aug. 13 '62 d2

J. S. PHILLIPS,

Merchant Tailor.

HAVING located in Charlotte, respectfully

solicits a share of public patronage.

A complete assortment of Cloth, Cassimere, and Vesting always on hand, which we send to the shortest notice, after the receipt of the order.

JOHN F. PETTUS.

Aug. 13 '62 d3

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June 1, 1862—1

THE BULLETIN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From the office of the *Charlotte Journal*.

CHARLOTTE, Friday Aug. 14, 1862.

THE BULLETIN.

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRETON.

TERMS FOR PAPER:

DAILY BULLETIN. (per annum.) \$10.00

TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN. (per annum.) \$6.00

CATAWBA JOURNAL. (per annum.) \$1.00

CHARLOTTE.

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 13, 1862.

The News received by Telegraph will be found on the first page.

Our colored carriers are not privileged to sell copies of the Bulletin. Those purchasing from them encourage dishonesty and do us serious injury.

THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND. — We are indebted to the Montgomery *Advertiser* for the following statement of the killed, wounded and missing of our army in the late battles before Richmond. The *Advertiser*, of Wednesday, gives the name of each regiment, with its number and losses, and says that its table "has been carefully compiled from various sources, and is, probably, as correct as any statement which is not based on the official figures in the War Department." The following is the recapitulation of the *Advertiser's* table:

State	Reg'ts.	Killed.	Wound.	Mis.	M.
Alabama	812	259	1060	83	1873
Mississippi	512	217	1094	12	1833
Louisiana	642	794	57	183	1833
Texas	1	40	300	8	260
Tennessee	2	14	100	1	164
N. Carolina	2112	406	1292	10	2500
Virginia	22682	281	1891	87	3119
	106	181	2760	842	15,000

We give this statement of the *Advertiser* as an approximation to accuracy. From data in our possession, we estimate that it falls from twenty to twenty-five per cent. below the true figures. Our total casualties cannot have been less than 15,000. We are confident they did not materially exceed that number. — *Richmond Whig*.

From York River.

Our advices from the country bordering on York river (says the *Richmond Dispatch*) are as late as Saturday last. Up to that period a small force of the enemy continued to occupy a point in New Kent county, known as the "Brick House," but no one had visited West Point since the grand flight of the gunboats and transports immediately after McClellan "changed his base." They doubtless find more scope for their thievish propensities on the Peninsula between James and York rivers, where a direct communication with Fortress Monroe affords them greater security.

Two prominent citizens of Gloucester have lately been arrested by the Confederate authorities for trading with the Yankees, though it is believed that their transactions were prompted rather by cupidity than by any design of returning to "their allegiance under the old flag." Such men are found in every community, and it is perhaps well enough to make an example of them. Many of the people of that county, heretofore in comfortable circumstances, are now suffering for the want of necessities of life, and have no means of purchasing. Not long since, two runaway negroes boldly returned to Gloucester for the purpose of carrying off their families, but unexpectedly fell into a trap, were secured, and brought to Richmond with their wives and numerous offspring. A good many persons, taking warning by the experience of others, are sending their negro property to market, or to some place in the interior where they will be less exposed to the temptations of the perfidious enemy.

Plain talk for the Yankees. — The Westover correspondent of the Philadelphia "Inquirer" writes in the following plain style, under date of July 28th: Our soldiers at this point are looking anxiously North for the promised reinforcements. There is not a private in the army that does not know if we are nor reinforced we are at a dead lock. It is a notorious fact that it was known in the North, as much as in the South, that Beauregard was reinforcing the Confederate Army defending Richmond. No notice was taken of it North. The result is known.

Holding public meetings does very well to keep up a war excitement; but we want something more substantial than we want men. The States should go at once into drafting. It is the only proper way to raise a force sufficiently large to prove of effect. The slow process of recruiting 300,000 men will be the ruin of this army, without they come up faster than they have been doing, according to the newspaper reports. We must be reinforced largely, or all is lost.

Description of Warrenton and its Washington.

We find the annexed sketches of the above named places in the New York "Herald," of the 4th inst:

Warrenton, the present headquarters of General Pope, is a post village, and capital of Fauquier county, Va., situated 106 miles northwesterly from Richmond, at the termination of the Warrenton branch of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. It contains a court house, a jail, a town hall, three churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist—two excellent academies—one for males and one for females—a large number of stores, a weekly newspaper, &c. The number of inhabitants is about 1,400. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad to this point is in good running order, although the guerrillas, of whom there are a few in this vicinity, have at various times tried to stop the connection. General Pope, however, keeps a vigilant eye on their proceeding, and, with so energetic a commander at the head of this department, no fears of a lasting reverse need be entertained.

Little Washington, which came into Gen. Pope's possession not long since, is a small town of about four hundred inhabitants. It is a more post village in Fauquier county, Va., one hundred and twenty-three miles northwesterly from Richmond. It is situated at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and contains a court house, jail, an academy, one church (Episcopal), and various business stores.

In the vicinity are two extensive flouring mills, from which is obtained the very best quality of the celebrated "Hexel" flour.

Battalion South.

From the Petersburg Express. Among the recent arrivals in this city from Yankee land, is one Rev. A. S. Witherspoon, of Lincoln, Marengo, Ala. Mr. W. is direct from Fort Johnson, Sandusky Island, Ohio, having left there on the 4th instant. He is chaplain to the 21st Alabama Regiment, and was taken prisoner at Sailor's Creek, on the second day of that great fight, while humanely ministering to the necessities of the wounded Yankees as well as Confederates. He was carried before Gen. Rosel, who although informed by Mr. W. that he was a minister of the gospel, and a non-combatant, having neither pistol, gun, sword, nor bowie knife, persistently refused to release him, but sent him along with all the wounded Confederates to Pittsburg Landing. Mr. W. stopped a while at St. Louis, then at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, next at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and was near sent to Sandusky Island, where the days of his captivity ended. He says he met with warm friends everywhere, but especially at St. Louis, and at Columbus. At the latter place, Mrs. Judge Clark, was unremitting in her attentions to the sick and wounded, and caused to be prepared daily, such delicacies and luxuries, as she knew would be acceptable to the Confederates, and much delighted prisoners. She even cherishes with fond recollection the kindness of this noble woman. Mr. W. thinks there are many in the northwest who would gladly close this war immediately, were it in their power to do so, while others openly denounce us, and invoke curse upon the heads of the Southern people for having broken up the greatest and the best government on earth, and insulted the glorious old flag, which once waved over the land of the free and home of the brave. They dwell with great feeling and emphasis at our lack of respect for the Constitution, losing sight of the fact, that the rascally gang who nominated Lincoln at Chicago, were the first to violate obligations imposed by the Constitution, and that every act of their long-legged, aspish looking chief, since he went into power, has been nothing but a violation of that Constitution, about which they now prate so loudly. Mr. Witherspoon is looking well, after his long confinement, and says his treatment, which has not been as kind as it might have been, has nevertheless been much better than that represented by prisoners from Fort Delaware. He was not furnished transportation until he reached Fortress Monroe, where Gen. Dix had him forwarded to city Point, free of charge. The examining officer at the Fortress, seized a carpet bag filled with a bill of lading and northern and western papers, declaring the bag and contents contraband.

Mr. Witherspoon has kindly furnished us with the following list of North Carolina officers now confined as prisoners of war near Sandusky, Ohio:

C. M. Avery, Col. 32d N. C.

Samuel D. Lowe, Major 28th N. C.

Oscar R. Rany, Capt. 26th N. C.

W. H. A. Speer, Capt. 28th N. C.

S. N. Stowe, Capt. 28th N. C.

Geo. B. Johnston, Capt. 28th N. C.

D. W. Brown, Capt. 18th N. C.

T. W. Mahew, Capt. 23d N. C.

W. F. Farthing, Capt. 37th N. C.

J. W. Vinson, 3d Lieut. 26th N. C.

Niel Bohannon, 1st Lieut. 28th N. C.

Calvin Scott, 2d Lieut. 28th N. C.

R. A. Hauser, 1st Lieut. 33d N. C.

Jas. A. Weston, 1st Lieut. 33d N. C.

John N. Anderson, 2d Lieut. 33d N. C.

R. L. Steele, 1st Lieut. 37th N. C.

W. A. Stuart, 2d Lieut. 37th N. C.

J. S. Rogers, 2d Lieut. 37th N. C.

J. S. Boat, 1st Lieut. 37th N. C.

Woodbury Wheeler, 1st Lieut. Latham's Battery.

Chas. H. Brown, 2d Lieut. A. Rich-mond, Va.

These officers are all well, and confidently expecting to be soon restored to their respective commands, by a "general ex-change."

SURROGED BY CAPTURED. — A man named Wm. A. Joyner, a resident of Norfolk, Va., who, during the occupation of that place by the Confederate troops, made himself so obnoxious to all the loyal inhabitants that he had to adjourn in disgrace to the Eastern Shore, has recently been unearthed here in Richmond by Captain Alexander's detective; the circumstances surrounding him, inducing the belief that he was induced by the promise of a large reward to come here and act the part of a spy for Lincoln. If this was his object, his design has been nipped in the bud. He is now safe under lock and key in Castle Godwin. It is said that after the hasty withdrawal from Norfolk of our forces under General Huger, Joyner returned to that place and aided the Confederates in the persecution they set on foot against the loyal inhabitants which has continued to the present time. To show completely this fellow Joyner had identified himself with the enemies of his country, it may be mentioned that there was found on his person, besides evidence that he had taken the oath of Allegiance in the Yankee Government, a permit signed by Gen. Steele, Military Governor of Norfolk, allowing him as a "loyal subject," to visit Fortress Monroe and other places temporarily under the control of Old Abe's followers. The prisoner will soon be tried before the Court Martial, when he will be called on to explain the reason of his presence amongst the "rebels."

Richmond Dispatch.

\$25 REWARD.

I will give \$25 Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me at Long Branch Mills, in this country, or to the Justice in Charlotte, my negro man ELIC. He is about 55 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, very black and bald headed.

Having some suspicion of his being either stolen or enticed away, I will give \$15 for proof and conviction of the thief, or any person harboring him.

E. D. WHITING.

Long Branch, Aug. 13, '62.

NOTICE.

The collection of JUNIPER and BEECH CEDAR TOPS and LEAVES for the Medical Purveying Department, will cease from this date, as the supply of Cedars with which they are to be compounded is exhausted.

M. HOWARD.

Surgeon and Medical Purveyor.

Charlotte, Aug. 13, '62.

NOTICE.

The highest price will be paid for TWELVE or FIFTEEN GOOD WORK-MEN to put up fine sawed and planed Boards and Shoes. Also two or three hands for making Ladies Shoes. Apply to Mr. THOS. A. HANNON, who is authorized to make such contracts.

J. J. SNEAD.

Opposite Bulletin Office.

August 13th, 1862—11m.

Wanted.

30 good strong IRON BARS for changing

an iron bed.

A Cook and Washer Wanted.

A woman COOK, Washer and Servant

to a Gentleman.

E. D. WHITING.

Long Branch, Aug. 13, '62.

NOTICE.

The BATTALION IN THE HOUR—THE SOUTH IN

THIS WAR—THE PROSPECT—WHAT SHALL

BE DONE.

The New York Independent has an article on the Administration and the conduct of the war, in which the following are mild specimens:

In the beginning of this great struggle

the question among loyal men, was, how

shall we save the nation? One year of

fighting and the question is, whether we

can save it? This is the question of to-

day.

We do not write to flame, but to judge.

Unless we are wiser than we have been,

we have outlived our nation. Look at

us.

The South has had more than wisdom;

and she has had sagacity.

After Mr. Lincoln's election not one

State, except South Carolina, cast a

popular vote in favor of secession.

There is no such thing as a popular

vote in the South.

Mr. W. is direct from Fort Johnson,

Sandusky Island, Ohio, having left there

on the 4th instant.

He is chaplain to the 21st Alabama Re-

giment, and was taken prisoner at Sailor's

Creek, on the 2d of August.

He is a minister of the gospel, and a

non-combatant, having neither pistol,

gun, sword, nor bowie knife.

He was carried before Gen. Rosel,

who although informed by Mr. W. that he was a minister of the gospel, and a

non-combatant, having neither pistol,

gun, sword, nor bowie knife,

persistently refused to release him,

but sent him along with all the wounded

Confederates to Pittsburg Landing.

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